THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 25TH JUNE.

THE Liberals insisted on the retention of the ninth clause of the Local Government Bill, by which it was proposed to transfer the licensing of public houses, with other administrative functions of the Justices, to the new representative authority created by the Bill; and, in cases where the question was one of the renewal of a license existing before the passing of the proposed Act, compensation was to be paid in respect of any injury caused by loss of the license. The clause has been rejected.

A MEETING of the Unionist Members of the House of Commons took place on the 22nd instant, under the Presidency of Lord Hartington. Mr. Chamberlain was also present, and the meeting resolved to support the Government in abandoning the ninth clause of the Local Government Bill, provided the Government facilitates the discussion of Mr. Stevenson's Sunday Closing Bill.

THE extension of the South Indian Railway into Travancore has at last been finally settled, and the work will probably be commenced at an early date. The line will run from Tinnevelly *via* Shencotta and Quilon to Trivandrum.

A NEW fine arts and industrial school is about to be opened at Trivandrum by Government.

THE proposal to hold a public meeting to send an address of condolence to the Queen does not find favour with a portion of the Madras Press. It is doubtful if the meeting will be held.

COLONEL GRAHAM has left Padong for Gnatong. The telegraph line will be extended to Pakyong immediately. Mr. Paul is now at Padong, having returned from Darjiling, and Mr. White, who has been acting as Political Officer to the Intchi column, is at Kenlaka, superintending the road making. The work on the road is being rapidly pushed forward, and mules will soon be able to move up and down with comparative ease.

IT is notified that the Gilchrist trustees have decided, pending further possible consideration and possible receipt of information which might lead them to alter the terms of the scholarship, with a view to increase its popularity and usefulness, to continue the scholarship until further notice on the same terms as hitherto.

THE Governor-General in Council, after fully considering the views of the commercial public of Bombay and Calcutta, regarding the proposal for the abolition of the Calcutta Mint, and the bearing of the proposal upon the maintenance of the coinage both for treasury purposes and in connection with the currency reserve, has come to the conclusion that the saving arising from the proposal is not such as to warrant the Government incurring risks from which it is at present secured by the presence of a second mint in Calcutta. The proposal will therefore be dropped.

A TELEGRAM to a contemporary states that the Republican Convention at Chicago has adopted a platform favouring the use of both gold and silver as money. The Convention condems the efforts of the Democrats to demonetize silver.

A CORESPONDENT at Darjeeling writes that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, being afraid of any calamity happening by the failure of the monsoon, intends to instruct the Revenue Board to issue the following circular to the Collectors regarding particulars that should be given in reports on districts affected by drought. The report should embrace all particulars that are ascertainable regarding the effects of the season on the revenues of the district and the condition of the people. The following are some of the points which should be observed:—The area brought under cultivation at a similar period in ordinary years; the extent to which crops have been already harvested, and their estimated yield; the condition of the standing crops; pasturage available; the sufficiency or otherwise of the water-supply for drinking purposes both for man and beast; the condition of the labouring classes; the state of the market; and the extent to which present unfavourable conditions might be modified by an early fall of rain. Distress is already being felt in Koostea and other parts of Nudea.

TUESDAY, 26TH JUNE.

THE following are now said to be the precise particulars of the killing of Major Battye and Captain Urmston by hostile tribesmen:—The party were retiring off the hill (Black Mountain) covered by a small rear-guard, when some shots were fired at the latter, and a havildar was hit. Major Battye and Captain Urmston went with a *dandy* to his assistance, while the main body, unware of what had happened, continued its retirement. While the officers were putting the havildar into the *dandy*, a rush was made by the enemy, resulting in the death of the two officers and four Goorkhas. The Subadar, though wounded, escaped with one man, and hastened to recall the main body, and attacking the enemy drove them off, recovering the bodies of the two officers, which were brought down the hill by some vilagers. The enemy is known to have lost six men. The affair occurred within the British boundary line.

CALCUTTA is not singular in the suffering engendered by the delay in the advent of the monsoon rains. Writing of heat at Allahabad, the *Morning Post* of Friday says:—"Wednesday night and yesterday morning at Allahabad will be remembered with a shudder. In most houses the thermometer stood at from 110 to 120 degrees. Life for the time was scarcely worth living. It was a still, stifling, oppressive night, such as happily we rarely experience. The punkahs only fanned puffs of hot air in one's face, and, if anything, intensified one's misery. A leaden sky in the morning betokened the approach of the monsoon, but later in the day, it seemed that the relief was as far off as ever."

THE following are stated to be the amounts of the fortune of the twelve richest men in the world:—Jay Gould, £55,000,000; J. W. Mackey, £50,000 000; Rothschild, £40,000,000; C. Vanderbilt, £25,000,000; J. P. Jones, £20,000,000; Duke of Westminister, £16,000,000; J. J. Astor, £10,000 000; W. Stewart, £8,000,000; J. Gordon Bennet, £6,000,000; Duke of Sutherland, £6,000,000; Duke of Northumberland, £5,000,000; Marquis of Bute, £4,000,000. The revenue derived by Mr. J. Gould represents an income of £300 per hour.

THE Zululand police reinforcements which have been sent to the Resident Commissioner in order to punish Dinizulu and other Usutu leaders, for theft of cattle, have not yet been able to make a forward movement. News has been received that the followers of Dinizulu and the Usutus have again defeated Usibepu and afterwards attacked the British police post on the border.

THE Monarchists have held several banquets at Paris, at which the Comte de Paris was toasted as King of France, and Royalist banners were conspicuously paraded. Strange signs of the times indeed!

THE final returns of the area under cotton and of character of the crop in the Punjab prove that the forecast issued in September last, based on reports of the prospects of the crop, as it stood on July 1st, did not take a too gloomy view of the outlook of the cotton crop of 1887. It was then estimated that there would be a decrease in area of 39 per cent. As compared with the area of the preceding year, the yield would not be more than half a crop. The actuals now published show a decrease of 444,800 acres or 41 per cent. The estimated yield is less than that of last year by 88,915,400 seers or 1,587,775 cwts., of uncleaned cotton, a falling off 47·5 per cent., and the average yield per acre for the province has dropped from 172 seers per acre, a fall of 11·6 per cent. But it is considered that the rates of yield reported by many of the districts are too high. Not a single district reports a good crop and the accounts received from most designate the crop as one very much below the average. On the other hand it must not be forgotten that the decrease in area is chiefly confined to unirrigated lands, on which the yield is much less than on irrigated. The irrigated area under cotton 420,600 acres is less than that of last year by 68,700 acres only.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JUNE.

ON the 16th instant, while the *Clan Mackintosh* now at Madras, was on her way out, a series of deaths occurred on board from asphyxia, caused by poisonous emanations from a part of the hold where stores were kept. The Chief Steward, Williams, accompanied by butler and boy, entered the storerooms to issue the week's rations to the native crew, and another man was left on the second deck to receive the stores which were handed up. All three men were asphyxiated at once, the man above falling into the hold. Seeing him fall a fireman reported the matter to the second officer, Macpherson, who proceeded to the spot with a lighted lamp. He had hardly reached the bottom when the lamp was extinguished and fell down. The first Officer, Shortland, then went down in slings and finding the body of Macpherson, had it hauled up, following himself. He then went down again to recover the steward, but fell dead. The second Officer, third Engineer, two Quarter-masters, and several of the native crew were with difficulty resuscitated.

THE scheme for the redistribution of the Indian Army Commands takes effect on the 1st of October.

GOVERNMENT is taking steps to protect the mineral wealth of Burma. Prospecting licenses will be given to applicants of approved respectability, subject to the due observance of the existing rights of owners and occupiers. But such licenses will confer no exclusive rights or exclude other persons who may subsequently receive licenses from prospecting within the same area. Should the Government of India decide to grant concessions they will not take the form of monopolies.

THE sudden despatch of another Russian expedition under Colonel Prjevalsky with the object of attempting to enter Tibet from the north-west may probably be traced directly to the disquietude excited in Russia by the events in Sikkim. Referring to the news that, after the attack on Gnatong, Colonel Graham had been authorised, if he deemed it necessary, to pursue the Tibetans across the frontier, the *Journal de St. Petersburg* calls attention to the fact that Tibet is a vassal State of China, and would like to know if sanction has been obtained from the Chinese Government to such a step. The *Temps* remarks that the intervention of the British in Sikkim is not sufficiently explained by a desire on their part to protect a petty vassal. They wish to secure a position that shall facilitate the accomplishment of a long cherished purpose, namely, the opening of a permanent trade route through Tibet.

THERE are two varieties of the Cinchona tree. The one with yellow bark is the tree which yields the *Quinine* of the pharmacopœia. The other variety has a red bark and yields the *Cinchonidine* and *Cinchonine* which are sold in the Government dispensaries of India, under the general torm of 'Chinchona febrifuge.' The successful cultivation of the Cinchona tree in this country began in 1862. From the time (1874) when the manufacture of *Quinine* was first attempted down to 1887, nearly 90,000lbs. had been sold by the Government, 47lbs. only being available in 1874, the first year of its successful manufacture. The price was then fixed at Rs.16½ per lb., and that rate has been maintained uniformly since. This invaluable specific can now always be obtained from the Government plantations in British Sikkim and on the Nilgiris at the price, while the average price of Quinine in the London market is still upwards of eight shillings an ounce. The price fluctuates however very greatly, as for years together the price has been 16 shillings an ounce and has risen to 25 shillings. The gross proceeds of the sales that the Government had made of of this febrifuge up to 1887 amounted to 14 lakhs. The cost of the plantation amounted in all to Rs. 11,00,000.

THE question of the degree of control that should be excercised by the High Courts over the proceedings of Magistrates in the Presidency towns appears to have been raised at Bombay, where an order of the Chief Justice and Judges of the local High Court on the subject has been published. The learned Judges are of opinion that no advantage commensurate with the labour involved would be secured by requiring the Presidency Magistrates to submit returns, as Provincial Magistrates do, of all

cases decided by them. In 1886, the number of cases so decided was 39,132; the labour of preparing in the Magistrate's offices returns of so many cases, and of examining them in the High Court, would be immense. It must be remembered that the Presidency Magistrates work under very different conditions from those imposed on the majority of Provincial Magistrates. In Bombay, intelligent public criticism of the daily proceedings in the several Courts provides a wholesome check on any abuse or capricious exercise of authority, while aggrieved persons can readily apply for redress to the High Court. The strict supervisions which the High Court exercises over the Court of Provincial Magistrates is not, therefore, required in the case of the Presidency Magistrates. In order, however, to prevent, as far as possible, improper adjournments, and such great delay in the disposal of certain classes of cases as the Chief Presidency Magistrate has drawn attention to, it is desirable to require the Chief Presidency Magistrate to submit for his own Court and the Courts of the other Presidency Magistrates, a quarterly return of pending cases (with explanations) in a form, based on form D at page 49 of the Criminal Circulars. Their Lordships think that the regular examination of this return in the High Court will tend materially to expedite the disposal of business in the several courts. The form should therefore be sent to Government under 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, Section 15, for confirmation by His Excellency the Governor in Council and publication in the *Government Gazette*. A return is to be submitted to the High Court by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for his own Court and the Courts of the other Presidency Magistrates. Explanation should be given in all cases pending more than one month, and when a case has been pending more than four months the date and period of each adjournment, and the reasons for it should be given.

THURSDAY, 28TH JUNE.

THE Dowager Queen of Burmah, Theebaw's mother-in-law, and her daughter have reached Rutnagherry. The Alompra Princes are also expected there shortly.

THERE is said to be a great gathering of the tribes on the frontier at the Black Mountain. The Ogli outpost is under instruction to watch the border carefully, as it is thought that the tribes, having once committed themselves, may possibly proceed to some further act of hostility.

THE *Times of India* remarks:—"When the Finance Committee was appointed, objection was raised by us to the preponderance of the official element, and doubt was raised whether this would not in a great degree nullify the value of their labours. The three bulky volumes before us justify the fear then expressed. The Finance Committee show great zeal in proposing economy in the High Court, Public Works Department, Political Department, and in all the Military Departments; but the pruning knife is applied with great tenderness to those departments exclusively manned by Civilians. The Finance Committee were not exclusively to blame for this, for they were expressly informed by the Government of India that 'they were not empowered to propose any change in the organic structure of the administration'; and as to the specific cases put by the Commission, 'that an enquiry into the status of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the general question of the salaries of the Civil Service, and questions relating to the system of issuing Government loans, and to concessions or guarantees given to railway companies,' were beyond the field of their enquiries. In fact, those points on which the financial soundness of India mainly depends, the Financial Committee were debarred from investigating. Until the question of salaries of the Civil Service is investigated, there will be no real economy in the administration."

THE following Hydrabad intelligence will be of interest to our readers. The Nizam's Minister Sir Asman Jah, is engaged in unearthing a great fraud that is now discovered to have taken place at the Gulbargah Mills. On the evening of the 25th June the Nizam held an imposing durbar to confer the Dewani Khilat upon Sir Asman Jah. The durbar was attended by all the principal nobles and officials, and the streets were thronged with thousands of people. The Minister received seven pieces of jewellery valued at one lakh of rupees, and the suit of court clothes which formerly belonged to the Nizam, Ali Khan, himself. The Minister's confirmation in office is most popular, and all parties in Hyderabad are offering their congratulations. In the following evening the Resident gave a banquet, after which the Minister was invested with the K. C. I. E. The Nizam and his principal nobles were present. Sir Salar Jung has received permission from the Nizam to return to Hyderabad.

THE Public Works Department of the Government of India has very rightly ruled in a recent case that the chaplain of a church cannot be permitted to let any portion of his parsonage and appropriate the rent himself. The rents so paid should go to the public exchequer.

A RUMOUR is said to be current at Simla that, when the Viceroy goes, Sir Lepel Griffin will become a Member of Council. Stuff!

FRIDAY, 29TH JUNE.

NEW York is the first American State to substitute death by electricity for hanging. The Governor has signed the bill passed by the Legislature making the charge after January 1st next apply to all crimes committed on and after that date. The bill consists of elaborate and carefully drawn amendment to the code of criminal procedure, providing that a prisoner sentenced to death is to be immediately conveyed by the sheriff to one of the State prisons, and there kept in solitary confinement until the day of execution. He is to be visited only by the officers or by his relatives, physician, clergyman, or counsel. The Court imposing the sentence is to name merely the week within which the execution is to take place, the particular day within such week being left to the discretion of the principal officer of the prison. The execution is required to be practically private, only the officials, clergymen, physicians, and limited number of citizens being allowed to be present. These provisions completely abolish the present disgraceful practice of allowing capital criminals to be visited by the public, to be interviewed by reporters, and finally hanged in a semi-public manner. The punishment by itself is disgraceful enough and civilizing efforts should have been directed to its abolition and not its refinement.

THE Republican Convention at Chicago has nominated General Harrison, Senator for Indiana, as a candidate for the Presidentship of the United States.

THE Chief Justice of Indore has sentenced Khema Naigus to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for harbouring the notorious decoit Tantia. But what-about Tantia himself? Is the sentence on his supposed colleague meant to strike awe in him or make him helpless in times of danger? Vain hope, for his resources seem to be unlimited as his boldness is undaunted.

THE Government of India's further action in the matter of the proposed transfer of Sind to the Punjab is now said to be suspended, waiting for the opinion of the Central Provinces Government, on the subject of the compensation demanded by Bombay.

THE *Pioneer* remarks on the decision in the Larpent case that "no one is likely to question the verdict at which the Government have arrived, or the justice of the heavy sentence passed upon the culprit." Upon which the *Indian Daily News* says:—"We are disposed to regard it as a wholesome sign that certain recent scandals, of which this Punjab University case is one, have served to open the eyes of some at least of those who have adhered too long to the creed that an official can do no wrong. The sooner that plain facts are generally recognised, and the public conscience is awakened to the reality that there are abuses in existence which must be remedied, the better it will be for the Government, the Services, and the country."

THE explanation of the degradation of the Rana of Jhalawar, a petty Chief under the Central India Agency, is said to be that he behaved with rudeness on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee. "One of the ceremonies attending the observance of the Queen's Jubilee was the despatch of a letter from the Viceroy to the Princes and Chiefs of India, containing the thanks of Her Majesty for the loyalty to her person and her throne which had been displayed by her Indian feudatories; and a copy of this document was duly sent to Jhalawar. It is said, that the Rana returned the letter to the Viceroy or to the Political Agent. As a consequence the Rana was pulled down from power." We are evidently not at the bottom of the facts and these *cannot* be the whole of them. Will the Government be pleased to clear the matter up?

THE opening of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition has been fixed for the 25th August. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Sirdar Pertab Singh, of Jodhpore, will give their usual prizes, in addition to those generally offered by the Society. The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble will also offer one. Sir Guildford Molesworth's prize for photography, which was withheld last year by the advice of the Judges, so wanting in merit were the specimens sent up for competition, will be advertised once more.

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UP to 1887, so many as 193 females appeared at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 93 were successful. Of this number about half were native girls.

SATURDAY, 30TH JUNE.

LAST year the total number of passengers who travelled by railway in India amounted to 95½ millions, of whom 89 millions were third-class. Regarding this the *Statesman* says as follows, to every word of which we subscribe: 'Although it is well known that the third class passenger traffic pays much the best on our Indian Railways, it is not creditable to their management that it is the third class passengers whose wants are superciliously, or systematically ignored. Year after year it is the same, while it is only those who know what travelling in this country in the hot weather means, who can form even a faint idea of the discomforts under which the third class passenger on any Indian railway accomplishes a long journey. Day and night in the same stifling atmosphere in a compartment, but eight feet long by four broad, there are cramped together no less than t passengers with an allowance of 15 seers of luggag each. There is barely sufficient room for the peop even to sit, while to pass from the off end to the platform, when the train comes for two minutes to a stand, for any purpose whatever, is next to im possible. No closets whatever are provided for t sixty passengers in each carriage, nor is there eve a single closet or latrine for the unhappy passenge in the whole train. It is a great error moreove that the stoppages at the stations are by no mean of uniform duration. In this way, passengers leaving any carriage at a roadside station, run an imminent risk of being left behind. We are under the impression moreover, that to this hour no railway in India thinks it necessary to issue time-tables in the vernacular to minimise these risks. The same want of consideration is shown by them all, in their failure to provide commonly humane arrangements for the necessities of native women. The new Railway Bill on its way to the Secretary of State, fails, we fear, to make provision for wants the neglect of which is really cruel. We have glanced at the most urgent only, but is it right we ask that we should go on for nearly forty years drawing our chief revenue from the third class passenger, and even now when the lines are beginning to pay handsomely—should still neglect wants so urgent and so cruel."

THE tomb of Rajah Ram Mohun Roy at Arno's Vale Cemetry at Bristol, being in a bad state of repairs, Babu Durga Mohun Dass, Pleader, High Court, Calcutta, who is now on a visit to England, has signified his intention of making the necessary repairs before quitting the country.

A COLLECTION, we understand, is being made of all the newspapers of the world containing notices of death of the late Emperor William of Germany, which is to be deposited in the several archives of the German Empire. It is intended that the vernacular papers of India containing such notices should have a place in the collection. If copies of such journals are forwarded to the Office of the *Indian Spectator*, Bombay, they will be sent to Germany, free of cost. An English translation of the obituary notice should accompany every paper.

THE *Pioneer's* London correspondent says that Sir William Hunter's articles on the National Congress in the *Times* are believed to foreshadow certain changes in the constitution of the Indian Government, notably the introduction of a greater measure of the elective element in the composition of the Legislative Councils.

THE same paper says:—"The Lahore Paper's announcement that Colonel Parry Nisbet goes to Kashmir is, we may state, absolutely erroneous. Mr. Plowden remains at the Residency until October." Poor Kashmir! Our contemporary continues: "Second thoughts are not best in such cases as the Kashmir appointment. Colonel Gordon Young, a capit officer of the Punjab Commission, had alread accepted an offer of it for the next few month when he was informed that Mr. Plowden wou stand fast till October. This is very pleasant f Mr. Plowden no doubt, but not so good for th public service. If the intention is to disguise the fact that the present Resident has proved a phenomenal failure, such a manœuvre is insufficient and too late."

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.
(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)
(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *5th July* at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Introductory to Optics.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
June 30th, 1888. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1888.

THE POLITICAL BAROMETER.

WHEN Bismarck speaks all Europe listens, for it is the voice of a man having authority. Though Bismarck has spoken once, namely, in the Federal Council, after the decease of his master Frederick III. we shall in future hear him speak less and less, since he has got his mouth-piece in the young Emperor William II. Brought up at the feet of "our great Chancellor," and devotedly attached to him as the founder of the imperial house of Germany and the promoter of, Prussia's greatness, the young Emperor may be justly regarded as Bismarck's political disciple and his *alter ego*. Hence whenever William speaks, we may be sure it is the voice of Bismarck. The young Emperor has thus become the political barometer of Europe and of the world, for it is he who is the arbiter of peace or of war. Young in years, enthusiastic in temperament, and filled with a sense of the loftiness of his position, he will doubtless speak often, and though it is only a few days since he came to the throne, he has spoken several times; and each time he has spoken, his words have been weighed by the nations of Europe. The very first words he uttered on the day following the death of his illustrious father in the general order issued to the army and navy, produced a tremor in the bosom of France. In that general order the youthful Emperor, after alluding in sorrowful terms to the untimely death of his father expressed his firm reliance and deep attachment to that army and that navy which have contributed so much to the greatness of the house of Hohenzollern. The English Press saw nothing ominous in the Emperor's tone, but the French Press, suspicious of every thing German, found in it abundant cause for alarm. That the Emperor's tone was not warlike was manifest from the reply he sent to the President of the French Republic to his message of condolence. It was natural and customary for a new Emperor on his accession to issue a general order, and it was also natural, trained as he has been as a soldier from his boyhood, to express his attachment to the army which he loves so much. The Proclamation to the people of Prussia which the Emperor issued on the 18th June seems to be an important document, as it forecasts the policy of his reign. All Europe knows that the Emperor who has just died was as wise as he was just and good; and his son vows that he will endeavour to tread on the footsteps of his father. He will belie the anticipations of those who thought that he would adopt a warlike policy. Instead of waging war with France or with Russia, he is determined to "guard the peace" which now prevails in Europe. Two other things he will do, he will "foster religion" and he will try to the best of his ability to promote the welfare of the people, which is the true end of all good Government. If the young Emperor carries out this noble policy in right earnest, he will yet prove to be the best King Prussia ever had, and the best Emperor that ever sat on the imperial throne of Germany.

The speech which the Emperor delivered at the opening of the Reichstag on the 25th ultimo was also of a pacific character. He promised to adhere strictly to the treaty of alliance concluded with Austria and Italy; but as such professions would not be inconsistent with making war with either France or Russia, he added that he wished to continue those amicable relations which now existed between the two imperial houses of Russia and Germany. The French Press notices, with perhaps reasonable alarm, that while the Emperor avows his determination to continue friendly relations with Russia, he makes no mention of France. What is the reason of this ominous omission? Does the Emperor mean that he will keep the Czar quiet with a show of friendship, and with the help of Austria and Italy crush France? Does he mean that in order to hold out sufficient inducement to the Czar not to make alliance with France, he will give him a free hand in Bulgaria and South-Eastern Europe, and then turn against the "grand nation?" It is further reported that William the second intends next autumn to hold separate meetings with the Czar, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy. Here again France is omitted from the programme. Is France then the common enemy of Europe? And is she to be crushed to death by a quadruple alliance—England alone standing aloof? Such speculations must at this time be filling the minds of Frenchmen; and we do not say that there is no cause for alarm. So long as William the first was living it seemed there was no probability of an alliance between the Czar and the Kaiser; but immediately on the young Emperor's accession to the throne there seems to be springing up some cordiality between the two great powers. What is this owing to, a Frenchman may well ask. For ourselves we can hardly form an opinion on the present situation in Europe, it is so full of inconsistencies and contradictions. It is impossible to say from the declarations of the German Emperor whether he intends going to war with France or not. Only one little circumstance affords us a faint gleam that there will be no war at least for some time to come. The circumstance is that in his speech at the Prussian Diet on the 27th June, the Emperor said that he hoped shortly to lessen the taxation of the poorer classes. If this be his honest intention—and we have no reason to doubt his honesty—it is hardly consistent with a wish to enter into hostilities with France. This is the only gleam of hope. Prince Bismarck confirms the hope and during a conversation is reported to have said that there was a strong hope of peaceful times in Europe. Russian alliance, however, is what the Chancellor is most bent on, and the *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck will sail for St. Petersburg in a fortnight, escorted by eight ironclads.

All available troops in Natal, and the Royal Scots stationed at Cape Town, are ordered to proceed to Zululand.

In the House of Lords a debate took place regarding the national defences. Lord Wolseley insisted that France could easily assemble and embark at the Channel ports an expeditionary force of 100,000 men in a single night. Lord Salisbury, in replying, said that the advisers of the Admiralty almost ridiculed the idea of the noble Lord, and at the conclusion of his speech wished that Lord Wolseley should guide the Government instead of criticizing it.

THE REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

III.

IF the Committee had been allowed to do its work properly instead of having its operation restricted to mere departmental housewifery, we should have probably better things in their report than the following remarkable specimen of economy: "One Salt clerk apiece is allowed in the districts of Khoolna and of the 24-Pergunnahs in the Presidency Division. We have no information as to the duties on which the Khoolna clerk is employed. It is difficult to suppose that he can be needed. The 24-Pergunnahs clerk was formerly required on account of a small local manufacture of salt. This ceased, however, in 1881-82, and the stock on hand has since been disposed of. The abolition of the appointment was the subject of a correspondence between the Board and the Commissioner as far back as May last,—we have not heard with what result. Its retention cannot, we consider, be needed."

It has always been pointed out that real retrenchment does not mean the abolition of a few clerkships or the removal of a few striplings of *chaprasis* and *duftries*. The fountain head must be explored and cleared if better results than those afforded by the Committee are to be achieved, and our complaint is that no such attempt has been made or sanctioned.

The suggestions, however, of the Committee are good in the main and for the most part unobjectionable. One very good proposal is to do away with the dual office of Collector of Customs and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery in Calcutta. The Collector of Bombay is already Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, and the Committee has proposed that he should also discharge the duty of Collector of Customs. The case of Calcutta is admitted to be somewhat different. There is no Commissioner of Customs as in Bombay; and the Collector discharges duties in respect to the registration of the Trade Returns and to the periodical review of the course of Trade, of which the Bombay Collector is relieved by the Commissioner. The Calcutta Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery is charged with the supply of the whole of India except the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar, and parts of the Central Provinces. It appears to the Committee doubtful, therefore, whether in Calcutta one officer could discharge the amalgamated duties which are now discharged by three, and which in Bombay are now performed by two, but which, as has been proposed, should in future be entrusted to one; but there is no reason why, if the Collector of Calcutta (Abkaree Superintendent) is maintained for the discharge of his present duties, one officer should not undertake the supervision both of Customs and of Stamps and Stationery. If the proposal is accepted (and it is understood that it is approved by the Lieutenant-Governor), the head of the Department will be present in the Stamp Office for an hour or two only every day, instead of continuously during office hours. This will throw greater responsibility on the Head Assistant, but the present officer, who draws a salary of R600, ought to fill the post satisfactorily. The Lieutenant-Governor would, however, it is said, prefer to appoint to the post an official of a higher class on R1,000. On the occurence of a vacancy, in the appointment of Store-keeper in the Calcutta Stamp Office, the Committee recommends the reconsideration of the pay attached to the office and of the security required from its incumbent.

The Committee proposes to reduce the $1\frac{9}{16}$ per cent. discount allowed upon the sale of Court Fee Stamps in Bengal. This would hardly be just to the licensed vendors who will not be given a fair remuneration under the proposed change. The Committee suggests that since the consumption of the one anna, four-anna, and eight-anna values exhausts the greater part of the work that vendors have to do, if only these, or perhaps a few other values also, were sold through vendors, the sale of the remaining and only-occasionally-used values might be arranged for, without more inconvenience than the public have at present to undergo, by a system which would not involve the loss of $1\frac{9}{16}$ per cent. of the value. However true this may be in the district towns and other centres of litigation, great difficulty will be felt in the Sub-divisions and Chowkis if sufficient inducements are not held forth to the vendors to have a sufficient stock always in hand.

Under the heads of Land Revenue, Salt, Excise, Customs, Provincial Rates, Assessed Taxes, Forests, Jail and Registration, the Committee also makes some useful and good suggestions, the details of which want of space forbids us to notice. The Committee's difficulties, however, commence when it comes to consider the question of General Administration, difficulties exactly of the nature that might be expected to stand in the way of a pure official Committee. From Rs. 15,590,000 the Committee has succeeded after great struggles in suggesting a reduction to Rs. 15,280,000 under this head and has not touched the personal, house-hold or staff items of the Lieutenant-Governor, Commissioners and the Board of Revenue. Between 1881 and the present year the estimate has arisen from Rs. 14,72,000 to Rs. 15,59,000, and the increase is principally attributable to the cost of moving the Secretariat to Darjiling.

The local Legislative Council again is unnecessarily costly. There is a Secretary to the Legislative Council on R1,000. His establishment has recently been, it is true, reduced and now consists of a Registrar on R400 with R100 for short-hand writing, a clerk at R80, two daftaries, and four peons. But the Council sits, as a rule, only in the cold weather, and during

most of the year these officials have little or nothing to do. In Bombay there is no such establishment, the work being entirely done by the Judicial Department, assisted by the Legal Remembrancer. This example should be followed in Bengal, and the Committee was at first inclined to propose the appointment of a Civil Servant of the standing of a Joint Magistrate, during the cold weather only, to do the first rough work of the Department. But at the Lieutenant-Governor's suggestion it has adopted an alternative proposal, that a lump sum of, say, ₹6,000 should be granted, out of which the Local Government should provide itself with such assistance as it finds necessary for this work. The services of the Legal Remembrancer and of the Advocate-General might also be utilised for revising the draft bills. The present Registrar should be included in the establishment of the Judicial Department of the Secretariat, his allowance for short-hand writing being confined to those months when the Council is sitting.

The Committee makes the following recommendation about the Translation Department:

There is a Bengali Translator on ₹700 with four assistants on ₹100 and upwards, a Hindi Translator on ₹400, and an Uriya Translator on ₹200. These salaries seem to us excessively high for men whose work consists of translating from and into their own vernaculars, and the number of their assistants seems unnecessarily large for the work to be done—the translation of Bills, Rules, and Circulars, and the reporting on 94 issues of newspapers in each week. The Bengali Translator having lately died, a revision of his salary is easy, and we suggest that the three Translators receive ₹400, ₹300, and ₹200 apiece. and that the establishment be somewhat reduced, Indeed, we believe the Hindi work could be done for the Bengal Government at Allahabad at little or no cost. We estimate a saving of 4·5 (meaning Rs. 4,500) under this head.

Not one of these recommendations do we find it possible to support. It would be but of a peice with the excellence of the theory of hill-Government that the Bengal Government should get its Hindi work done at Allahabad cheap. As to the proposal for the reduction of the pay and establishment of translation it would be utterly untenable, as the nature and amount of work to be done is extremely onerous and large. It is well known that Babu Rajkrishna Mukerji, the late translator to the Government of Bengal, died of sheer hard work, and proper men will never be found for the post unless the remuneration is high.

The Committee has received suggestions from several quarters to the effect that the functions of the Board of Revenue and of the Commissioners of Divisions overlap to such a degree that the one institution is superfluous where the other exists. The subject is a large one, and the Committee deemed it its duty to abstain from considering it in Bengal or in the North-Western Provinces, as it is one of those questions of "organic structure," which lies beyond its functions to deal with. Here is a sly hit that the Government that appointed the Committee will hardly like. There is a strong feeling in the Committee itself that its free action and thought is unnecessarily hampered and it cannot do all that it might desire to or could do. It has, therefore, to content itself with the following philosophic reflections:

'It is difficult, for instance, to understand how seventeen daftaries can be required to attend in an office of ninety two clerks, or thirty-six peons to wait on four officers; and how seventeen farrashes, darwans, water-bearers and sweepers can find work to occupy them in a single office. There certainly would appear to be room for reduction in these subordinate establishments. As regards the clerks, the Opium and Salt-sale Accounts Departments, in which fifteen clerks are employed, have no counterparts in the Madras Revenue Board Office, The remaining establishments are very strong, it appears to us, but we have been unable to spare time for a sufficiently detailed examination of their duties to warrant us in saying that they are too strong, except in the Copying Department This Department contains twenty-seven hands. It is stated that there is full work for all of them. We think, however, that a great reduction of work might be effected by a briefer method of conducting correspondence, such as is adopted, for instance, by the Madras Board of Revenue, who reply to letters and address Government by Proceedings. We believe that an immense saving of scriptory labour might thus be effected, especially in the case of short routine orders and reports. We recommend that enquiries be instituted into the work performed by the above and by the remaining establishments, in view to a reduction in their number and cost.'

What is true of the Board of Revenue is true of most Government offices in this respect, and there is too much of the *Nababi* element preponderating in the *sancta* of the "officers," which is in urgent need of early and effective pruning. Any one who has listened to the imperious *koi hai* in the *Umedwar's* corridor, will be convinced that the Committee's strictures are not a day too early. But these lesser luminaries are not without exalted precedents, for the Secretary of State requires no less than 30 char-women in his establishment to do the cleaning work, according to some recently published returns.

INDIAN ARMY REFORM.

WE learn that among our earliest winter visitors will be Sir Charles Dilke, who, among other objects, is particularly bent on seeing the North-West frontier defences and endeavouring to judge for himself both what has been effected and what remains to be done. Sir Charles' journey will probably be so timed that he may meet both the Military Member of the Council and the Commander-in-Chief on the spot. The *Pioneer* thinks that he is a fair type of the sort of critic whose coming is a gain to the country. Sir Charles Dilke is a specialist in these matters, and in the course of a series of articles on the British Army published in the *Fortnightly Review*, Sir Charles discussed two important questions in which the Indian tax-payer is vitally interested. Even his worst enemies will admit that the writer possesses a knowledge of military matters at home and abroad which is rarely to be found in an English politician. In considering the state of the Indian Army Sir Charles Dilke condemns the Presidency system, and recommends the restoration of a local long-service European Army for India. He calls attention to the strong report of the Army Commission against that system, in which they pointed out that its continuance would be fatal to vigour and efficiency in the conduct of military operations out of India. The Residential military system broke down during the Afghan war, and Lord Lytton recommended its abolition. The recommendation was repeated by Lord Ripon, but the Home Government declined to give effect to it. Lord Dufferin has taken the same view as his two predecessors, as his Lordship has had the same difficulties to contend with in Burma as Lord Lytton had previously to contend with in Afghanistan.

Sir Charles Dilke writes:—"The garrison of Burma, so far as its native infantry is concerned, is furnished by the armies of all three presidencies, but mainly from that of Madras. The General at present commanding in Upper Burma is under the Commander-in-Chief in India, while Lower Burma is, in a military sense, under the Government of Madras. Under the arrangements necessarily contemplated for the future, the Madras Commander-in-Chief can only be communicated through the Madras Government, and can report only to them, and the result will be delay and disagreement. If the General commanding the troops does not hold entirely the same opinions as the Chief Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner will appeal to the Government of India, and that Government to the Government of Madras. The most extraordinary difficulties have been found even in the comparatively simple case of Beluchistan. At first the garrison of Quetta was supplied from the Bombay Army, but the General commanding was placed under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India. His Excellency, however, had no voice as regarded the selection of the regiments which were to go to Quetta in relief, nor in the inspection of the troops, and as regards administration the force remained a part of the Bombay Army. When lately the garrison was increased there were sent to it troops of the Madras establishment, and there have been occasions when the force in the single place of Quetta has belonged to four armies—now reduced to three by the abolition of the separate administration of the Punjab frontier force." When so much inconvenience has been caused to the Indian Government in our war against weak troops in Burma, it is impossible to form an adequate conception of the immense difficulty which would arise if we were involved in hostilities with strong military powers like Russia. Well does Sir Charles Dilke say that if we were to be attacked in Afghanistan we should find ourselves with three separate Commissariat Transport Departments, with three separate Medical Departments, with three Commanders-in-Chief regulating appointments to the regiments and staff of the local armies. All sensible men will agree with Sir Charles that if evil days were to fall upon us the existing presidential army system would be at once abolished, but the time would be the worst possible for the introduction of the change. The arguments advanced by the Army Commission against that system remain unanswered to this day, and the reform so strongly advocated by them would have been carried out long ago but for the obstructiveness of the Home Government. The Home authorities are naturally unwilling to throw away the valuable patronge which the Presidency Army system furnishes them with. Englishmen are wont to taunt the people of India with conservatism; but when the advantages of a change are placed beyond the shadow of a doubt the latter are not slow to adopt it. The case is widely different with the Briton who, in the plenitude of his insular pride, considers his institutions as the best that have yet been devised by the genius of man.

The other reform in the Indian military system advocated by Sir Charles Dilke, is the restoration of a local European Army, such as existed before the English and Indian armies were amalgamated in 1861. "With regard to the army," observed Mr. Fawcett in his admirable volume on Indian Finance, "a partnership has been established between England and India, and as one of these countries is extremely poor, much of the same incongruity and many of the same inconveniences are felt as if two individuals were to join in house-keeping, one of whom had £20,000 a year, and the other only £1,000. An expenditure which may be quite appropriate to the one whose income is £20,000 would bring nothing but embarrassment to the other whose income is only £1,000. The money which is expended may be judiciously laid out, but if the man with the smaller income finds that he is gradually becoming embarrassed with debt because he has to live beyond his means, it is no compensation to him to be told that he is only called upon to contribute his proper share of the expenses. His position would be the more intolerable if he were treated as India was as regards her army, and after having been compelled against his wish to join the partnership, he is forced to continue it whether he desires to do so or not." It must not be forgotten that the amalgamation of the two armies was carried out in direct opposition to the strongly expressed remonstrances of Lord Canning, and of almost every Indian statesman of authority and experience. A Commission was appointed to take evidence and advise as to the comparative merits of the retention of a local army largely increased and its absorption into the British Army. The members of the Commission, for reasons best known to them, reported against the weight of the evidence recorded by them. All the highest Indian authorities including Sir John Lawrence, Sir James Outram and others, were strongly in favour of an extension of the local army, and the Secretary of State and his Council took the same view. But the matter was treated as a Cabinet question and the amalgamation of the two armies became an accomplished fact. It should be remembered that when this step was taken, recruits for the English army were enlisted for a term of twelve years certain. So long as this state of things continued, the extra cost entailed by the amalgamation was not very large. But since the introduction of the short service system in England, the amalgamation has proved simply ruinous to India. "Whatever may be urged in favour of this new arrangement," writes Mr.

Fawcett in his book mentioned above, "it is obvious that short service may produce very different consequences to India and England respectively. For instance, the cost of transporting troops from England to India is an important item in the military expenditure of the latter country, and it is evident that the shorter the term of service, the more frequently will troops have to be sent from England to India, and back again from India to England, with the result of very materially adding to the charge for transport. This charge has to be borne entirely by India, and not in the slightest degree by England." With regard to army expenditure, India is obliged to contribute her share towards the expenses of many costly arrangements, as to the adoption of which she is not even consulted. It has been repeatedly proved before parliamentary and departmental Committees, that India has at the present time to pay at least twice as much for her recruits as she would have to pay if she could obtain them for herself. In various other ways does the army partnership which has been established between England and India impose heavy charges upon the latter country. It has always been recognised that considerable economies are possible in this country by cutting down its military expenditure. But in order to effect any important reduction in our army charges, it will not be sufficient simply to deal with details, but it will be necessary to introduce fundamental changes into the system on which the present Indian Army is based. The introduction of the two reforms advocated by Sir Charles Dilke will effect an important reduction in our military expenditure.

THE POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS OF EDUCATED NATIVES.

MR. Caine, M. P., for Barrow, has done us an important service by explaining to the British public the real political aspirations of the educated Natives of India. It is notorious that the average Anglo-Indian has persuaded himself to believe that English-educated Natives are disloyal to the British Crown; and this narrow and prejudiced view is shared by many stay-at-home Englishmen. The English-educated Native is, indeed, an eye-sore to the Anglo-Indian who sighs in vain for a return of the good old days, when University Graduates were unknown. We must remember that dislike of particular Anglo-Indians does not necessarily imply discontent with the English connection. It is perfectly conceivable that our countrymen should be genuinely attached to the British Crown and to the Parliament and people of England, and yet be dissatisfied with the attitude of the vast majority of Anglo-Indians towards themselves. Hence arises the antagonism between educated natives on the one hand and Anglo-Indians on the other. This antagonism is probably unavoidable under the circumstances of the case. The English educated natives, as the agents and guides of the thought of the people, constitute, so to say, Her Majesty's opposition in India. They feel called upon to criticise those measures of the Government or those proceedings of its individual officers that deserve condemnation. But the misfortune is that in Anglo-India the slightest opposition to the wishes of the bureaucracy is misconstrued into positive and rank disloyalty to the Government.

Mr. Caine fully vindicated the educated Natives from this charge of disloyalty. He said:—"What the important element in Indian Society desires is not, as has been often stated, the overthrow of British India; they know only too well that in the outburst of anarchy which would follow such an event, they at any rate would be the first to be crushed. What they wish is that the Government should be more in touch with the people, and that the educated portion of the Native races should have some voice in determining the policy of the Government, and, above all, should get a solid share in the administration, and of all the posts and offices which could be filled by Natives as effectively and much more economically than by the English." From the circumstances of the case India must for centuries remain under foreign rule; and there can be no doubt that the English are incomparably the best foreign rulers that she can possibly have. It is an article of the educated Native's political creed, that the withdrawal of the English would be the gravest misfortune that could befall India, and that he has every thing to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters. This being the case, self-interest alone, if no higher and nobler motive, would make him wish for the continuance of British rule in his own country.

If educated Natives do not desire the overthrow of English rule, what are their political aspirations? They merely wish to get a fair share in the administration of their own country. They demand that they should have some voice in determining the policy of the Government, and that they should be freely admitted to all offices and posts the duties of which they are fitted to satisfactorily discharge. Imported labour must necessarily be dear, and it is not at all surprising that the Indian Civil Service should be a very costly service. As Mr. Caine put the case: "Large salaries have to be paid to induce the pick of young Englishmen to enter for the competitive examinations and the pension list, beginning at so early a date is, of course, exceptionally heavy. The salaries and expenses of civil departments reach a total of 11 millions, of which less than two are paid to Natives. In the earlier days of British rule before English education had permeated the country, it might be impossible to govern according to Western ideas, except through the medium of Englishmen. But natives now contend, and with much reason, that they ought to be largely admitted into the Civil Service, and if all the appointments, which could be filled by Natives without entrenching on the actual British administration and Government of the country, were so filled, it would effect a saving of some four millions sterling in the item of salaries alone. They have a further grievance in the fact that the examination for the higher branches of the Civil Service is conducted only in England, and that Natives, unless they undertake the risk and expense of a journey from India—which to the pious Hindoo would involve the loss of caste—cannot enter the higher Civil Service at all. They demand, in my opinion, with great justice, that a fair share of these appointments should be allotted to natives, that the examination should take place in India, and that the successful candidates only should be expected to go to England for two years for study at one of our national universities." The demand of the educated Native for a fair share in the administration of his own country is the natural and inevitable consequence of the liberal educational policy which has been pursued during the last fifty years. The Government has created noble and honourable aspirations in the Indian mind, and the educated Native only asks that he should be fairly treated. It would be a great mistake to suppose that a Government must treat the educated Native as hostile unless it is prepared to comply with *all* his demands. Our rulers are not bound to concede anything more than justice requires, and all reasonable and moderate men would be satisfied with such concession. What is wanted is unflinching impartiality, equal justice to all parties and sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of the educated Natives. The great thing which the Government should bear in mind in filling the posts at its disposal is, that costly foreign agency should not be imported for doing work which might as well be performed by cheap indigenous labour. The extended employment of Natives in the public service would not only be a measure of justice and of improved administration; but it is obvious that by the adoption of this policy the Government would be in a position to effect a very important reduction of expenditure.

In dealing with the political aspirations of the educated Natives, Mr. Caine had naturally to say something about the National Congress and the programme of reform which it proposes. Referring to the demand that the Legislative Councils of India, instead of being close bodies of nominated and official members, should be opened to a certain number of elected representatives, Mr. Caine observed:—"They do not demand that the whole or even a majority of these Councils should be elected. They are willing to leave the main power of Government and administration with the European executive. They would be content if one-third of the members of the Legislative Councils could in some way or other be elected by the Natives, so that their views could be stated publicly, the Budgets discussed, and the Government interpellated on questions of executive administration. This demand is the inevitable result of the spread of English education, with its ideas of liberty and political rights, ideas fostered and encouraged to the utmost by a free native press of great editorial ability. It is a demand to which, sooner or later, the Government will be compelled to yield. The main difficulty is to find a constituency to elect. The mass of the people have no more idea of representative Government than the inhabitants of a baby farm, and the educated demand for representative institutions only exists in the great centres of population. I discussed this matter with a party of educated gentlemen in Bombay, most of whom were members of the Annual Congress, already referred to, and they proposed that large Municipalities like that of Bombay or Surat, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Universities, an electoral College of Mahomedans and another of Hindoos, might easily furnish a constituency that would meet all the necessities of the situation. I am, however, quite convinced that to satisfy in some way or other this legitimate demand of the educated Hindoo for some share in the Government of his native land, would be of as great advantage to British rule in India as it would be to these educated natives and all they represent." It will be seen that Mr. Caine entertains some doubts as to the practicability of opening our Legislative Councils to a certain number of elected representatives. No one will deny that a complete representation of the people in these Councils would be an immense gain to the country; but the difficulties of securing this are great. It is, however, universally admitted that some reform of the present constitution of the Councils has become absolutely necessary and should be effected without further delay.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THURSDAY being the anniversary of the coronation of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, a salute of 31 guns was fired at 6 A. M. from the ramparts of Fort William. The Royal standard was hoisted at sunrise.

AT a meeting of the Standing Congress Committee at the Great Eastern Hotel, Allahabad, on Tuesday, the 19th ultimo, a message of condolence to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress on the sad demise of the Emperor Frederick was adopted.

THE conservatives have prevailed once more. The House of Commons has rejected, by 142 votes, the Bill relating to the Channel Tunnel scheme. Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals supported the Bill.

THE first meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla takes place on Wednesday next.

MR. PARVATI NATH DATTA has been appointed Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey.

THE Gilchrist Scholarship will be offered, as usual, on the result of the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, which will be held in India in January next.

WE had heavy and grateful showers of rain at Calcutta on Wednesday evening which brought down the temperature by more than six degrees. The following days were also overcast, and it is not oppressively hot now. The Courts and offices have resumed work; but some of the schools are still holding morning classes.

THE *Englishman* learns that the Viceroy has given his consent to the Calcutta Municipal Bill. We do not know what truth there is in this

report and have not heard how the legal difficulties have been tided over. If, however, His Excellency has disappointed the rate-payers, Parliament probably will not.

THE Suburban Municipality, at their Meeting of Saturday before last, resolved to commence at once and complete works for extending the water-supply to Garden Reach, Watgunge, Alipore, Bhowanipore and Tallygunge. Extension of the water-supply to Baniapookur, Entally, Chitpore, Cassipore, Baliaghata, and Manicktola will be taken in hand afterwards.

A CORRESPONDENT says that the Dowager Maharani of Burdwan has instituted a suit in the District Court of Burdwan to set aside the adoption of the son of Lalla Bunbehari Kapur by the late Maharani Benodai Debi, alleging that the adoption cannot be reckoned a valid one under the Hindoo law as recognised in the British Courts. Would that the matter had ended somehow.

MR. G. C. KILBY, Barrister-at-law, Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal affairs, is going on leave, and Mr. O. Beeby has been appointed to act for him. The appointment, we are afraid, is not quite a happy one. Mr. Beeby who has several times officiated as a Small Cause Court Judge, is no doubt a rising lawyer of promise. But for a Deputy Legal Remembrancer we want a man long trained and strong in law and procedure.

FIFTEEN Native young ladies have taken their admission, we are told, into the new female class of the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, for the purpose of studying medicine. Many of these are Brahmins. Three have come after passing the Middle Vernacular Examination, and the rest have been admitted after passing the necessary preliminary examination fixed by Government. Ten of these students have obtained scholarships of Rs. 8 per mensem, and the remaining five are admitted as free students.

THE *Behar Herald* hears that an explanation has been called for by Government from Mr. Kirkwood about the notorious outrage case, and that it has been submitted by him privately. It is also said that a furlough has been granted to him, and that he will proceed to England by the end of July. It is not thus surely that the brutal outrage is to be avenged when Sir Steuart Bayley rules in Bengal. The Indian Association has addressed, we see, a strong representation to the Government on the subject.

THE *Indian Engineering* says:—"The work between Ragunathpur and Purulia has been pushed on with such energy that the line is expected to be available for traffic early in 1889. The bridge over the Damuda is a difficulty which may delay the opening of the Asansol section till the early part of 1890, when the Chakardarpore tunnel will probably have been completed. It is understood that one of the sections of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway—Raj-Nandagaon to Raipur, 42 miles—will shortly be completed, excepting the bridge over the Seonath.

IT is now said to be practically settled that an expedition will be sent in the cold weather to the Chittagong Hills from India to co-operate with troops who will penetrate the hills from the Burma side. The force will, it is said, be about a thousand strong, consisting probably of a regiment from Assam, besides some Pioneers and two guns, all native troops. The expedition would start early in December. The frontier operations both in the west and the east, apart from Burma affairs, will tell heavily on the Budget. The Chittagong expedition is probably meant not to avenge the death of Lieutenant Steuart so much as to open out the overland communication with Burma.

IN the House of Commons the adjourned debate on Mr. Morley's motion for vote of censure was resumed on June 27. Mr. Gladstone attacked the injustice which prevailed in Ireland, and the incompetence of several Magistrates who had been appointed to enforce the provisions of the Crimes Act. He assailed the Government for the discreditable treatment to which the member for East Mayo had been subjected under the working of the Act. Mr. Balfour maintained that the policy of Government towards Ireland had succeeded beyond their hopes, but in the meantime much yet remained to be done. Government, he said, aimed at securing the prosperity of Ireland on a basis of law. The division was taken, and the motion was rejected by 362 to 273 votes. So the Salisbury ministry is saved once more, at least for a time.

ACCORDING to Reuter the House of Lords on the 26th of June read for the first time the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the "High Courts" in India. We were always under the impression that the Bill had relation to the amalgamation of the Oudh Judicial Court with the High Court at Allahabad only, for the completion of the annihilation of Oudh as a separate province. We never knew that the Bill had reference to the extension of the Jurisdiction of all the "High Courts" in India, and a contemporary explains it has not. Is any covert attempt being made to make the provisions of the Bill applicable to Calcutta, among others, so that the Municipal limits and the High Court limits of the metropolis might be extended simultaneously? The draft Bill has not been published in India.

THE *Statesman* learns that a subscription is being got up among the members of the Calcutta police force, including the *paharawallahs*, to defray the cost of defending inspector Boyd and the three native constables who have been committed to stand their trial at the ensuing sessions on the charge of causing hurt to a Mahomedan lad, to extort a confession. We hope there is no truth in the report, and if there is any, we are sure that the authorities do not countenance the movement. An alliance to screen offenders of this type cannot be tolerated. Defence of criminals is certainly not criminal, but the Police force in general has nothing to do with the case.

WE much regret to hear the death of Babu Hurray Krishna Addy who was a fellow-worker with his brother the late Babu Gour Mohun Addy in the field of educational advancement in Bengal. He was 73 years of age and died on Thursday last. The Oriental Seminary, which the deceased aided in establishing and working, and which has produced some of our best men, has sustained a severe loss by his death.

DEATH is also announced of Babu Grish Chundra Ghose of Chinsurah, long a distinguished member of the Sub-judicial Service.

THE heat having abated just a little the Appelate and Original sides of the High Court resumed business on Monday and Tuesday respectively. For practical purposes the Original side had no holiday. The Court offices remained open as well as the Attorneys' offices. References were taken as usual and the ordinary Chamber business was gone through every morning. Mr. Justice Wilson sat on the Original Side on Tuesday morning, after the usual Chamber applications. The board for the day contained twelve cases, in each of which Counsel obtained adjournments to different dates on some ground or other. In this manner, the board was cleared off and His Lordship left the Bench at twelve o'clock. The next day's board shared the same fate and his Lordship had to direct that there should be no board for the rest of the week.

THE Bengal Theatre which has lately quite distinguished itself by its excellent representation of pathetic classical dramas, has produced a third piece yet called *Nanda Bidya* which for the first time they presented to a crowded audience on Saturday last. The popularity won by the company by their production of the *Pralhad* and the *Pravas* bids fair to be eclipsed by the new play, which abounds in sweet and touching pastoral songs and love ditties. The scenic effect also was good, and the attention of the audience centred round the ten-armed goddess Durga with her attendant deities, the Ruth scene and the image of Krishna on the waves of the Jumna. The scenes in which Krishna bids adieu to Radhika, Jasoda and Nanda are particularly touching. The different characters of the play were well-sustained and the singing was throughout good.

THE Calcutta University has at least the merit of being prompt in the publication of its programme of work. The Registrar notifies about eight months in advance, that the Entrance, F. A., and B. A. Examinations of 1889 will be held on Monday, the 11th February, and following days. Applications from candidates for admission to the Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 28th December. All candidates from the same institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

AT a meeting of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, the following gentlemen were appointed to conduct the different Examinations in Arts of the University:—

B. A.

English:—Messers Rowe, Edwards and Mann.
Mathematics:—Messers Little and Booth, and Babu Asutos Mukerjee.
Sanskrit:—Pundit Mohesh Chunder Nayratna, and Babus Krishna Kamal Bhattacharjee and Nilmoney Mukerjee.
History and Political Economy:—Messers Webb, Percival and Atkinson.
Philosophy—Dr. Hœrnle, Babu Kali Churn Banerjee and Dr. P. K. Roy.
Physics—Mr. J. Elliot.
Chemistry—Mr. A. Pedler.
Botany—Dr. Prain.
Physiology and Zoology—Mr. Wood-Mason.
Geology—Dr. King.
Latin—Messers Wilson and Stephen.
French—Rev. V. de. Campigneulles.
Persian—Moulavis Abdul Khair and Ahmed, and Col Jarrett.

F. A.

English—Messers Hill, Macdonald, N. N. Ghose and Johnson.
Mathematics—Mr. Kuchler, and Babus Bipin Behary Gupta Mohendronath Roy and Gouri Sankar De.
History—Babus Asutos Mukerjee (Senior) and Krishna Behary Sen.
Sanskrit—Babus Rajkumar Sarvadhikari and Kailash Chunder Dutt, and Pundits Haraprosad Sastri and Rajendra Nath Sastri.
Physics—Messers J. C. Bose, Hill and Wood, and Father Lafont.
Logic—Mr. P. Mukerjee and Rev. W. Smith.

Entrance.

English—Messers Prothero, Begg, Hœrnle, Wilson, Pirie, Edwards, Hamilton and Andrews, and Babus Heramba Chandra Maitra, Nilkanta Majumdar, Sashi Bhusan Dutt and Brajendra Kumar Seal.
Mathematics—Messers Thompson, Shaw and Lane, and Babus Rajkumar Sen, Baidynath Bose, Sarat Chandra Mukerjee, Kalipada Bose, Ramnath Chatterjee, Ramchandra Majumdar and Rajmohun Sen.
Sanskrit and Bengali—Babus Kaliprasanna Bhattacharjee, Kunjalal Nag, Umachurn Bannerjee, Harish Chandra Kabiratna, Brajanath De, Rajanikanta Gupta, Haridas Shastri and Nrisingha Chandra Mukerjee.
Urdu—Moulvie Kabiruddin Ahmed and Moulvie Amza of Allahabad.
Hindi—Rai Sohan Lal.
Uria—Babu Ramprasanna Mukerjee.
History and Geography—Babus Haridas Ga... Sukul, Biressur Chatterjee, Khudiram Bose, ... Aditya Kumar Chatterjee, Mahendra Kumar ... Gobinda Chandra Das, Rev. Mr. Nuet and Mr. G. C. ...

A SIMLA telegram says:—"The continued absence of rain in Upper India is causing some anxiety, owing to the certainty that, if the monsoon does not shortly set in, there will be famine. There appears to be a general belief that the rainfall in Upper India will be very scanty this year." The state of weather that we have just passed through was the same in 1873, in which we had the terrible famine which people still remember with a shudder. If the recurrence of a similar calamity be reasonably apprehended Government will not be slow, we are sure, to make adequate arrangements for meeting it, for general traffic has become much more convenient since then and almost all parts of the country are capable of easy access.

MAHENDRO NATH CHATTERJEE of Patooatollah, who stands charged of having forged and passed Government currency notes, has been committed to the Sessions to take his trial, but his brothers and sons were acquitted by the Magistrate. On the *motion of the* Advocate-General,

however, the High Court issued a rule on the sons and brothers calling upon them to show cause why they too should not be so committed, their acquittal by the Magistrate being alleged to be improper. The rule was returnable on Thursday last, when Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose argued at great length in shewing cause against it. The rule was, however, made absolute, and the Magistrate was directed to commit the accused to the Sessions, their application for bail being refused. As Mr. Ghose pointed out to the Court, the preceedent set by the decision is an extremely dangerous one to the Hindu community. If any particular member of a joint family be charged of an offence, all the adult male inmates of the house are to be presumed to be his accomplices and abettors—a state of things which it would be difficult to reconcile with the administration of even-handed justice. The Magistrate, who tried the case and had the witnesses before him, was distinctly of opinion that there is no *prima-facie* proof against those that he had acquitted and in the records there appears nothing that can criminate them. We are unwilling to comment on the case at any length when it is *sub judice*. But if this state of things be tolerated to grow, the joint-family system of the Hindus, which is already at a discount with our enlightened youth and has been effectively sought to be undermined by the Calcutta Municipal Bill, will have its stability in this country sealed. We do not take upon ourselves to weigh what exact evidence there is against the accused. But the fact of having lived under the same roof with a father and a brother who is alleged to be a criminal, should not alone suffice to criminate them.

THE Dacca Municipality which seems to have an inborn tendency to do things on a magnificent scale, though they have not the wherewithal to do so, had a Secretary on Rs. 300 a month. But they had no Engineer officer who could look after the conservancy and structural arrangements of the town, and the fat-salaried Secretariat officer could not at all help them in the matter. The wiser portion of the Commissioners, therefore, very properly thought of providing themselves both with a Secretary and an Engineer, and as their finances were not very flourishing, they decided to cut down the allowance of the Secretariat sinecure by half, adding to it by way of compensation a suitable carriage allowance. With the savings thus effected the Municipality provided themselves with an Engineer officer, without any extra cost to themselves. Mr. Sarkies, the Secretary, has however friends, among whom he reckons some of the *apka waste* corporators as well as the Divisional Commissioner, and heaven and earth are being moved to have the proceedings of the Municipality in this regard quashed. Legal opinion has been taken as to the alleged irregularity of the proceedings; but so high an authority as the Advocate-General is of opinion that "the proceedings and the resolutions are not informal, illegal, irregular or misleading." It would be a shame if in the face of so strongly pronounced legal opinion, official interference was permitted to hamper Municipal proceedings. Local Self-Government would be reduced to a veritable sham and it would be much better to go back to the old bureaucratic days. There is no suggestion that efficiency is likely to suffer in any way by the reduction of the Secretary's salary, for his work has all along been done by a hundred rupee Native Overseer. A large Municipality like that of Dacca urgently wants an Engineer officer to look after its roads public buildings and so on, and Mr. Sarkies is admittedly unfit to discharge these duties. For mere desk work of the description he is required to do, Rs. 150 would be ample remuneration for a much more qualified man. We trust the Commissioner of Dacca will not be ill advised enough to interfere in the matter. The rate-payers, we understand, fully approve of what the Municipal commissioners have done.

THE Bengal Jails Report was submitted to Government punctually and is credited with comparative briefness. It deals with the Jubilee year, and the remissions and releases which were made in honour of the Jubilee make the report somewhat exceptional. The number of prisoners at the close of the year, namely, 13,210, is the lowest on record, and although this fact is due to the Jubilee, the number of direct admissions during the year was also very low. The death-rate fell to 33·1 per mille, the lowest on record, against 37·2 in 1886, and an average of 59·2 since 1863. The number of whippings was only 266 against 396 in 1886, and a yearly average of 364·25 from 1882 to 1885. The number of escapes fell to 13 against 17 in 1886, and a yearly average of 25·4 from 1881 to 1885. The number of whippings and escapes is the lowest on record. A considerable number of Burma prisoners are confined in Bengal jails, and they are said to be not easy to manage, and as their numbers are increasing, it is feared that they may become an element of danger. The Government of India has now under consideration a scheme for granting tickets-of-leave to this class of prisoners. Two Burmese prisoners escaped from the Pubna Jail through the carelessness of the jail officials; and another, slipped out of the Dakka Jail along with the men released on the Jubliee day, in place of prisoner bearing the same name. Of three who thus escaped one was captured, and both of his companions died on their way back to Burma, one being drowned, and the other killed in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The total profits on the year's Jail manufactures was Rs. 2,42,741, against upwards of three lakhs in the previous year. The Marine, Telegraph, and Army Clothing Departments continued to indent on the Alipur Central Jail, and it supplied opium chest-covers to the value of Rs. 74,134 to the agencies of Benares and Behar. In Buxar the tent industry is rapidly extending. In Rajshahye the earnings were reduced by Rs. 4,877-9, owing to the settlement of a claim against the jail in respect of the refraction of the seed supplied in 1886-87. The Bhagulpur Central Jail made a loss of Rs. 15,055 on its manufacturing operations. The stock of manufactured articles is still large, but it has diminished from Rs. 3,41,100 at the close of 1884 to Rs. 2,76,416 at the close of 1887. The outstandings at the end of the year were very large and they are showing a tendency to increase.

MR. THOMAS EVANS, the well-known advocate and friend of temperance in India writes:—

"I am truly glad to see your able article on *Local Option* in your issue of the 18th ultimo, and I hope that *all* the Anglo-Indian papers in India will take up the editorial trumpet and send forth such a stentorian blast as will create a tremor in the political atmosphere of India—such a tremor as will compel the serious attention of Government. We must not forget that the cause we are fighting against, is deeply rooted in the strong hands of many *Lakhs* of *revenue*, and nothing short of a sweeping tornado will uproot this terrible Upas tree which is fast spreading desolation and death throughout the land.

There is one thing I wish to know. While it is self-evident that the *Outstill* system increases the revenue at a rapid rate why is it that in the N. W. P. and Oudh this pernicious system is hardly run on with a few exceptions of jungly places where a Sudar distillery could not be supervised, and in Oudh the Outstills have been entirely abolished, while others in the N. W. P. have been closed. *Why this?* Simply because it was found that the *Outstill gave facilities to the people to indulge in strong drinks* which the Sudder system did not. Now comes the question. If the N. W. Provinces can dispense with this money-making but demoralizing system, why cannot the same course be adopted in Bengal? I do not hesitate to reply. The *greed for extra revenue* is the cause of it all. But is this a *wise* policy? The millions who now contribute to the revenue will soon be reduced to the poverty of drunken sots, of no use to the nation or to the State, and then will come the inevitable *nemesis* of the pushing policy in the sale of strong drinks, a policy which may well be illustrated by the legend which speaks of *killing the goose* which laid the golden eggs. Let us hope that the eyes of our governors will be opened before it is *too late*. To teach the masses of the people to indulge in strong drinks is an *easy* matter, but when this hydra will fasten its slimy coils around the passions of the people, it will be useless *then* to kill the monster for the mischief will have been done. And the hitherto sober people of Bengal will be the *helpless victims* of a pauperising and pernicious vice which cannot be shaken off even by the robust and sturdy natives of the West.

The Government as you say has no right to put *temptations* before the people of the land to destroy themselves. And *this is done* daily and most disastrously by means of the abominable Outstills.

Shall we not make a strong effort to fling into the ocean this fearful and fatal incubus which is fast sinking the people of the land to a *Nesha Sagar* in which millions have already perished. The wreck of the "Sir John Lawrence," sad as it was, is nothing to the daily ruin which the drink is carrying in Bengal."

A CORRESPONDENT favours us with the following peeps into Assam amenities:—

1. A woman of the Debrugarh district was accused of having murdered another woman named Kusuma. The reason alleged for this diabolical deed was that the former caught the latter visiting her paramour, Mr. Pain, a tea-planter. Mr. Pain deposed that the supposed murderess was his paramour, but not the murdered woman Kusuma. There was very strong evidence for the prosecution; but under Mr. Luttman Johnson's direction the jury returned a verdict of not guilty against the murderess and her accomplices. The Judge held that a prostitute can have no jealousy and Mr. Pain could not have any motive to tell a lie!

2. On reading the references in I. L. R. XV Calcutta 388 & 402 on the question of fisheries noticed in the *Hindoo Patriot* in February last, the same Judge wrote to the Magistrate of Sibsagar that though illegalities were committed the matter should not have been reported to the High Court to expose the weakness of a Civilian subordinate. The Magistrate requested the Chief Commissioner and not the High Court to say if the Judge was right to interfere with the power vested in him by section 438 C. P. Code.

3. On the 16th June the Police of Sibsagar produced three coolies before Lieutenant Gordon, Asistant Commissioner, alleging that they are deserters. The Magistrate enquired if they are Act coolies and left their garden without leave of the Manager. They replied in the affirmative, whereupon Mr. Gordon sentenced the poor fellows to one month's imprisonment each, on the 18th idem; however the Manager of Towkak garden wrote to the magistrate that the persons convicted were his *non-Act coolies*, so they might be returned to him!

4. Mr. C. J. F. More, a Magistrate of Jorehat, sentenced a man to 20 stripes for adultery—an offence not punishable with whipping. The matter was reported to the Judge, but he answered he saw no reason to let the High Court know the illegality!

5. Mr. A. E. Gait C. S. Magistrate of Mongledye went a step further. He whipped a woman. The Judge suppressed the fact from the High Court but degraded the Bench clerk!

It may interest the High Court to investigate into the truth or otherwise of some of the statements made by our correspondent. Suppressing facts from the High Court seems to be a doubtful mode of administering justice and cannot surely find favour with an enlightened Government.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart, M. D., L. L. D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*June* 27, 1888.

GENERAL.—Mr W C Macpherson, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. A. Hopkins, or until further orders.

Mr. G C Kilby, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed leave, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 14th July to the 9th October 1888 inclusive.

Mr O Beeby, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr G C Kilby, or until further orders.

Mr H Holmwood, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th proximo.

Mr H J McIntosh, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Chumparun, and is appointed to have charge of the Bettiah Sub-Division of that District.

Mr Surya Kumar Agasti, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is transferred to Burdwan, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Mr L Palit, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for one month, under secttion 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th instant.

Moulvi Sobhan Ali Khan, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Sitamarhi, Mozufferpore, is transferred to Gya, and is posted to Nowada in that District, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Babu Srish Chunder Mozumdar, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Nowada, Gya, is transferred to Mozufferpore, and is posted to Sitamarhi in that District.

Babu Annoda Prosad Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that District.

Moulvi Fuzlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Siligori, Darjiling, is transferred to Dinagepore, and is appointed to have charge of the Thakurgaon Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Gossain Dass Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Thakurgaon, Dinagepore, is transferred to Darjiling, and is posted to Siligori in that District.

Mr T J Mendes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhuddruck, Balasore, is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Atal Behari Moitra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Bhuddruck Sub-Division of that District.

Mr J S Davidson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khurda, Puri, is transferred to Cuttack, and is appointed to have charge of the Jajpore Sub-Division of that District, with effect from the 26th March 1888, the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr H Lee, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bogra, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-six days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th proximo.

Mr A W Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Collector, Sungu, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is transferred to Chittagong, and is appointed to have charge of the Cox's Bazar Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Otul Chunder Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Rungpore.

The special leave for six months granted to Mr F H B Skrine, CS., under the order of the 10th January last, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India into furlough on medical certificate for twelve months.

Mr T J C Grant, C. S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Monmohun Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Bankura, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Debendra Lal Shome, First Munsiff of Midnapore, is appointed to act as Small Cause Court Judge and Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Muti Lall Sircar, or until further orders.

Babu Pulin Behary Bose, B L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Muti Lall Sircar, or until further orders.

Babu Anund Nath Mozumdar, Second Munsiff of Tumluk, in the District of Midnapore, is appointed to be a Munsiff in that District, to be ordinarily stationed at Dantun.

Babu Anund Nath Mozumdar is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizible by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Dantun Munsiff.

Babu Atul Chunder Batabyal, substantive pro tempore Munsiff of Dantun, at present on deputation as Officiating First Munsiff of Habigunge, in Sylhet, is appointed to be a substantive pro tempore Munsiff in the District of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at Tumluk.

Babu Lal Behari Bhaduri, M.A., B.L., Officiating Munsiff of Dantun, in the District of Midnapore, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in that District, to be ordinarily stationed at Tumluk, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Atul Chunder Batabyal at Habigunge, or until further orders,

Advertisements.

TO LET.

At the celebrated place of pilgrimage and health-resort, Deoghar, Baidyanath.

ARCADIA, a commodious bungalow provided with out-offices, coach-houses and stabling. Having a walled compound attached it is especially adapted for the convenience of Hindu ladies. For particulars enquire of Kumar R. Mitra, No. 8, Maniktollah Road, Calcutta.

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AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight-Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold pursuant to a decree and order of the Calcutta High Court Original Jurisdiction made in suit No. 261 of 1887 (wherein Rajah Doorga Churn Law is plaintiff and Bemola Churn Mozoomdar is defendant) and dated respectively 15th July 1887 and 28th January 1888 by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale-room in the Court House on Saturday the 7th day of July next at the hour of 12 O'clock at noon the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land measuring 8 cattahs and 6 chittacks more or less situate at and being premises No. 110 Machooa Bazar Sreet in the northern devision of the Town of Culcutta, Holding No. 296 in the Block No. 14 paying an annual rent of Rs. 1-10-0 to the Collectorate of Calcutta and at present bounded on the north by the Stable buildings of Rajah Doorga Churn Law; on the East by a blind lane; on the South by the dwelling house of Sitta ram Ghose; and on the West by the tenanted land of Rajah Rajendra Lala Mitter and others.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar High Court Original side and at the office of Messrs. Swinhoe and Chunder, Attorneys for the plaintiff, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

Swinhoe and Chunder
Plaintiff's Attorneys
Calcutta,
High Court Original Side,
The 29th June 1888.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

These wolrd-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the

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THE LOWIS JUBILEE SANITARIUM,

DARJEELING.

THE above Sanitarium will be kept open every year from April 1st to November 15th, for the accommodation of all classes of Indian gentlemen except Eurasians. The charges *inclusive* of medical aid will be as follow:—

Classes.	Rooms with single bed.	Rooms with two or three beds.	Food.
	per diem. Rs.	per diem. Rs.	
A. ...	4 8 0	3 0 0	English Style.
B. ...	3 8 0	2 0 0	Orthodox Hindu Style.
C. ...	Several in one room. Re. 1 0 0 per diem		According to Nationality.
Servant...	As. 0 6 0 per diem		

The minimum charge for any class is for one week payable in advance, the day of admission and the day of discharge being counted as one day.

Application for admission should be made to Babu Trailokya Nath Chakravartti, Assistant Secretary. An applicant from a Station outside Darjeeling, wishing to secure accommodation from a specified date, shall have to advance with his application half the charges for the week, commencing from that date. In case he fails to occupy the room within three days from the specified date, he shall forfeit the amount of advance, and all claims for admission without a fresh application. If the applicant takes his admission within three days, the week in calculating charges will commence from the date, specified in his application.

The inmates will be supplied with bedsteads, mattresses, crockery (or Thalas Lotas &c.,) and table cutlery, &c., &c., but not beddings, blankets, or bathing towels.

HARI MOHUN CHUNDRA,
Secretary, Managing Committee,
the Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling.

ELECTROPLATING.

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CONVENIENT! SATISFACTORY !! ECONOMICAL !!!

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The only RELIABLE and DURABLE Silver Solution and different to all others in preparation.

THIS SILVER SOLUTION WITHOUT THE AID OF A BATTERY, PLATESWITH PURE METALLIC SILVER *articles of Copper, Brass, German silver, Brittannia metal &c., &c., by simple rubbing. Useful also for cleaning and polishing instantaneously Gold and Silver ornaments imparting to these the lustre of diamond. The preparation is guaranteed not to contain the slightest trace of mercury or any acid. It will stand the test of fire and the strongest sulphuric acid maintaining brilliancy 60° above boiling point.*

For fuller details see Directions which accompany each phial. Price Rs. 2 per phial; packing and post, age extra. *Sole Agents: Panjab Agency Co.*, Orders-sho uld be addressed to MANAGER, PANJAB AGENCY Co. LAHORE, PANJAB.

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The only reliable and durable Gold in Solution.

AURINA PLATES with PURE METALLIC GOLD articles of Copper, Brass, Steel, SILVER, German-silver &c., &c., operated *on with the aid of a miniature Battery which accompanies each phial.* GUARANTEED MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST AND PUREST GOLD ONLY. *See Directions.*

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Sole Agents: Punjab Agency Co.,
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"IT RECOMMENDS ITSELF"

All who suffer find sure relief from

The Greatest Pain Cure Extant.

It has driven out from the system

Acute Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout.

After years of semi-helplessness and suffering; while in ASTHAMA, BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, FACEACHE, SPRAINS, it is the surest and safest remedy for these complaints in their severest and most chronic form.

Its magic effect in affording instantaneous relief in

Neuralgia in the Head, Face and Limbs.

Is almost too remarkable for CREDENCE.

Are you subject to HEADACHES and the tortures of TOOTHACHE? A single application will relieve you.

In Sore-throat its power has been so rapid and complete that it is universally recommended as

The Marvellous Sore Throat Cure.

Try this wonderful Medicine and let the result speak for itself.

The Oriental Balm is used by the best Physicians in the world in their practice. It has been pronounced a blessing in thousands of homes. By its intrinsic virtue, it has achieved a wide-spread popularity which no similar preparation has ever before attained.

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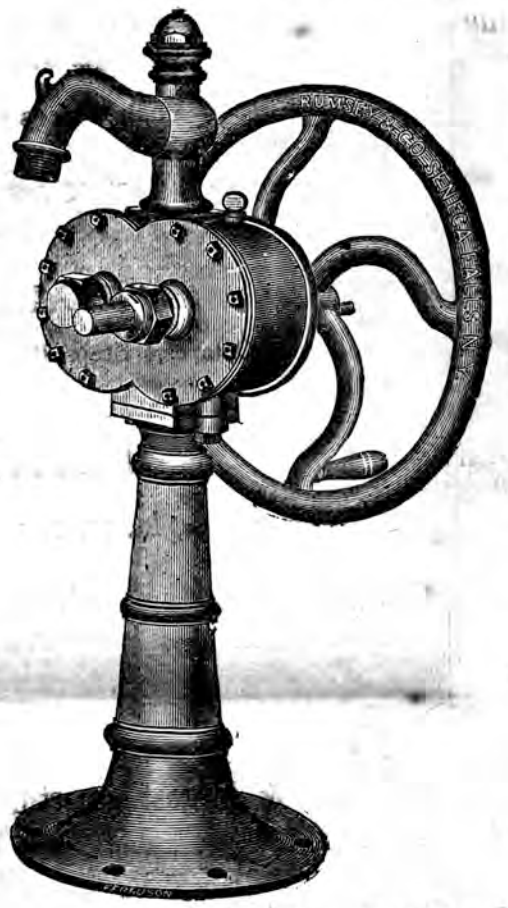

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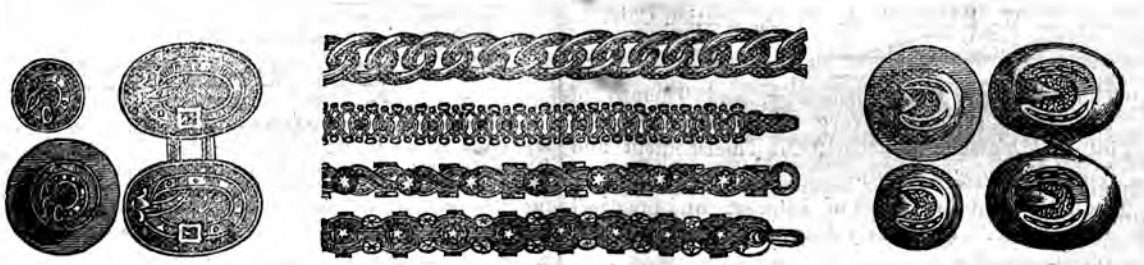

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